UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

IN RE: Case No. 22-19361-MBK

(Jointly Administered)

BLOCKFI INC., et al.,

Debtors.

April 27, 2023

1:02 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION FOR A LIMITED WAIVER OF SECTION 345(B)

BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL B. KAPLAN UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

Kirkland & Ellis LLP For Debtors:

BY: CHRISTINE A. OKIKE, ESQ.

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For the Official Brown Rudnick, LLP Committee of Unsecured By: TRISTAN AXELROD, ESQ. Creditors: One Financial Center

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Trustee:

For the United States Office of the U.S. Trustee By: LAUREN BIELSKIE, ESQ.

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THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon, everyone. $2 \parallel I'11$ let everybody pop in. This is Judge Kaplan and we have the Blockfi, Inc. matter and, specifically, the debtors' 4 emergent motion seeking a limited waiver of the deposit 5 requirements of the Section 345(b). MS. OKIKE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Christine Okike of Kirkland & Ellis on behalf of the debtors. Can you hear me okay? THE COURT: I can hear you loud and clear. Good 10 afternoon. And --MS. OKIKE: Your Honor --THE COURT: Go ahead. MS. OKIKE: I was just going to say we have one matter on today's agenda, which is the motion for a limited waiver of Section 345(b) which was filed at Docket Number 770. THE COURT: And I've had an opportunity to review Mr. 18 Renzi's declaration in support of the motion as well as the opposition filed by the U.S. Trustee, I think, earlier ths morning. And let me then turn to the debtor and --MS. OKIKE: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: -- if you want to address the opposition or where we go from here.

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MS. OKIKE: Thank you, Your Honor.

So, Your Honor, we filed the declaration of Mr. Renzi $2 \parallel$ in support of the motion at Docket Number 784. Mr. Renzi is on the line, so if Your Honor has any questions for him, or anyone wants to cross him, he's available. But otherwise we would offer his declaration as his direct testimony.

THE COURT: All right.

Good afternoon, Mr. Renzi, I see you there.

Any objection to the declaration coming in as direct testimony -- in lieu of direct testimony?

(No audible response)

Thank you.

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All right. Continue on.

MS. OKIKE: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, since the commencement of these cases, the debtors' three main banking partners, Silvergate Bank, Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank have collapsed. debtors have 38 of their 43 pre-petition bank accounts with 18 those three banks. And the remaining five accounts were 19∥ dormant accounts with Union Bank, BCB Bank and FOMO Pay that the debtors closed shortly following the petition date at the request of the U.S. Trustee.

The debtors were able to navigate these bank failures and successfully protect the debtors' cash. And the debtors 24 have worked closely with the U.S. Trustee and the Committee to 25 find a safe depository for their funds. Over the past month,

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1 the debtors and the Committee have, collectively, reached out $2 \parallel$ to over 50 banks in an effort to open new accounts at authorized depositories for the District of New Jersey and to ensure compliance with Section 345 of the Bankruptcy Code.

The process to find new banking partners has been challenging. Many banks are refusing to offer services to crypto companies given the uncertain regulatory environment. While the debtors have been successful in establishing new accounts at Webster Bank, Western Alliance Bank and Peapack-Gladstone Bank, each of which is an authorized depository in the District of New Jersey, none of those banks to date have been able to secure surety bonds and/or expressed a willingness to post securities to satisfy Section 345(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.

Your Honor, the U.S. Trustee notified the debtors yesterday that First Citizens, which acquired SBP Bridge Bank has recently signed an authorized depository agreement and has agreed to post collateral to protect funds in the District of New Jersey. However, the debtors have reached out First Citizens multiple times and, immediately following our call with the U.S. Trustee yesterday, but have still not received a response and/or confirmation from First Citizens that they are going to collateralize the debtors' funds in this case.

While we are hopeful that First Citizens will be able 25 \parallel to procure a surety bond and/or pose collateral, they have not

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done so to date and the debtors need to protect their cash now. 2 \parallel They need the flexibility of having multiple options to secure their cash given the risk associated with non-diversification 4 at this time.

Your Honor, the debtors take seriously the U.S. Trustee's motion to compel the debtors to comply with Section 345(b), but the reality is we have not been able to do so given the turmoil in the banking system. So, we're seeking flexibility, after having carefully evaluated our options to safeguard funds in three different ways. One is an insured cash sweep program with Webster Bank or another authorized depository for an amount up to a hundred and twenty-five 13 million.

The second is through one or more money market funds 15 that only invest in U.S. government obligations and/or U.S. government obligations themselves in an amount up to 275 million either with Webster Bank or another authorized depository. And the third is at First Citizens to the extent that they are able to pose collateral and/or secure a surety 20 bond as the U.S. Trustee has alluded to.

Your Honor, the debtors submit that cause exists to 22 \parallel modify the 345(b) requirements. The money market funds that 23 the debtors intend to invest in are highly rated money market funds which invest in U.S. Treasury bills, notes and other obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its

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agents or instrumentalities. And the ICS funds by function of $2 \parallel$ inclusion in that program, will be fully insured. They will be held across multiple banks in amounts covered by FDI Insurance, $4 \parallel$ thus posing no risk with respect to the debtors' funds.

Your Honor, even if some of these banks that are in 6 the ICS program are not authorized depositories, we believe that the structure of the program provides protection by virtue of the FDI insurance only and that this obviates the need for any additional insurance or collateral to protect the debtors' funds. Your Honor, the debtors believe that these are safe options for holding the debtors' cash and, in light of the potential harm to the debtors' estates, if a bank where they are holding funds above the FDIC limit fails, the debtors believe that the relief requested is reasonable and appropriate.

The difficulty that the debtors have faced in finding a home for their funds in strict compliance with Section 345(b), represents the exact circumstances under which the Court has discretion to provide relief from that section. debtors' primary goal is to safeguard all of our funds for the benefit of our clients and we believe that we've narrowly tailored the relief to do that and that cause exists to grant us limited relief from Section 345(b).

So, Your Honor, I'm happy to answer any questions, 25 otherwise, I would, you know, let the U.S. Trustee make their

1 argument and ask for time for a rebuttal.

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THE COURT: All right. Before I turn to Ms. 3 Bielskie, let me ask, we're talking about a hundred and twenty- $4 \parallel$ five million in the ICS. Is that in addition to the two 5 seventy-five or is that included as part of the two hundred and seventy-five that was otherwise referenced as going into the 7 money market funds?

MS. OKIKE: Yes, Your Honor, so they overlap. And we have not made a determination as to any of these options, 10∥right? I just think we're just seeking flexibility. But the one twenty-five overlaps with the two seventy-five. I think 12 we're just seeking, you know, full flexibility, you know, to the extent that we need it so that all the funds can be protected.

THE COURT: So, the debtors on hand we're talking 16 about trying to protect \$275 million -- that's the number?

> MS. OKIKE: Correct, Your Honor. Correct.

THE COURT: And either you can speak to it or Mr. 19 Renzi, is it possible, in lieu of the money market fund, simply to acquire the treasuries directly as a solution?

MS. OKIKE: Yes, Your Honor, it is possible but it's 22∥ a more complicated process. Mr. Renzi probably has more detail on what that would entail. We have spoken with our banking partners about that process and I know that it is more 25∥ complicated than just investing in the money market funds but I

do think it is feasible.

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MR. RENZI: Yes, good afternoon, Your Honor. Christine is exactly right -- Ms. Okike is exactly right. $5 \parallel$ think, ultimately, what we're trying to do here is we can go 6 back to back against the treasury directly but it is fairly cumbersome to do that. You know, meaning that the systems where you do that are not easy to do. I think using it through a brokerage account or working with, you know, Webster Bank is -- does help facilitate some of that. But ultimately you have to invest in four to eight week securities.

THE COURT: Mr. Renzi, do you want to touch on it?

Our view is that if you're invested in a money market account with government securities it's one beta clear and so just having that flexibility is helpful and, ultimately, you know, the systems -- I don't know if you've gone straight up against the Treasury's interface, you know, it's not the smoothest interface to work with.

So, I think that, you know, with the assistance of 19∥Webster's, you know, brokerage account or others, we can go and buy, you know, money market funds that are backed by, you know, essentially, the government and having, you know, those securities of the government. And that provides one day, one day transition if need be. And so, having that flexibility, having that security of the government and having that safeguard is really what we think, you know, really provides,

1 you know, the best option. And the ICS is just another great $2 \parallel$ option that has been used before. It seems very straightforward and we've been in discussions with Webster about that also.

So, both of those solutions are easier than just going straight up against the Treasury and providing the flexibility that I just described.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

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Ms. Bielskie, do you wish to be heard on behalf of the UST?

MS. BIELSKIE: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. Lauren 12 Bielskie with the Office of the United States Trustee.

Your Honor, I'll just touch on the first issue that you raised with them -- the debtor obtained T-Bills directly. We would have no objection to that. We think that's appropriate under the Code and I think that the debtor has enough sophisticated professionals that even if the process is 18 cumbersome, that they can certainly do that.

Turning to the objection that we filed this morning, Your Honor, and I appreciate that you read that in advance of the hearing and I appreciate that Your Honor is aware of the challenges and concerns that have arisen with regards to the banking issues especially in this case and recently. And as 24 Your Honor knows, Section 345 obligates the debtors to require 25∥ from an entity which holds estate money that they $^{\prime}$ re either

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invested and have a bond having the features identified in Section 345(b), a surety bond, or the deposits of securities consistent with 31 U.S.C. Section 9303 unless the Court orders otherwise.

The debtor represents to this Court that the surety bonds are no longer available due to bank volatility and that each of the debtors' banks rejected any proposal to collateralize the debtors' funds and that this is cause to waive the Section 345 requirements. But Section 345 places the obligation on the debtors to require protections for its money from the institutions that hold such money.

And while Section 345 does not mention the U.S Trustee's Office, the office, in its supervisory role under 28 U.S.C. Section 586, assists with the protection of debtors' funds by its entry into the uniform depository agreements. The UDAs obligate depositories to maintain collateral for bankruptcy funds on deposit in an amount no less than 115 percent of the debtor deposits that exceed the FDIC insurance limits.

The funds at issue in this motion, referred to by the debtors as the remaining funds, are the funds that were held by Silicon Valley Bridge Bank which was then acquired by First Citizens Bank where the funds remain. At the time of acquisition, First Citizens Bank was not a party to a UDA but 25∥ our office has been working with them and as of April 25th,

1 First Citizens Bank executed a UDA. That means they have $2 \parallel$ agreed to protect debtors' funds as required under the UDA and the next step to open an account with a federal reserve bank is Based on past experience, this can be done in 48 4 underway. 5 hours and then the collateral can be pledged. As counsel indicated, when we relayed this information to them yesterday, the debtors still are seeking the waiver from the Court today.

Counsel also mentions that Webster Bank is an approved depository, having signed a UDA. But if Webster Bank is unwilling to either obtain surety bonds or collateralize, then they would be noncompliant under the UDA.

The U.S. Trustee has concerns regarding the proposed alternatives, the insured cash sweep program and the money market funds, and does not believe they are acceptable because they do not allow for the necessary monitoring, oversight, reporting and ability to safeguard the funds.

So, while we believe the Court should deny the motion 18 because cause has not been established and because the ICS 19 program and money market fund are unacceptable alternatives, at the very least, in light of the progress that's been made with First Citizens Bank, relief under this motion should be delayed for just a very short window, Your Honor, to give First Citizens an opportunity to pledge the necessary collateral.

Thank you, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Ms. Okike, any response?

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MS. OKIKE: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.

Your Honor, again, we have reached out to First Citizens. We've contacted them several times. They have been $5 \parallel$ non-responsive, at least to the company, in terms of collateralization or surety bonds. And, again, we remain hopeful that that happens but that being said, you know, just taking SVB, they were also an authorized depository for the District of New Jersey at the time that they went under and they had not pledged any collateral, right? So, I don't know sitting here today that we know for sure whether First Citizens is going to be able to satisfy their obligations under the UDA.

As we've said, you know, the three new bank accounts that we've opened, none of those banks have been able to secure surety bonds. And so, while I don't question Ms. Bielskie's statements, we just don't know sitting here today whether they're going to be successful or not. And the debtors currently have funds sitting that are, you know, not protected. We believe what we proposed provides more protection than what we currently have and we believe we've established cause, you know, to utilize these (indiscernible).

We would, of course, work with the UCC and the U.S. Trustee before, you know, actually moving funds to identify, you know, any money market funds or the ICS banks that we were going to use, but we're requesting flexibility given the

1 financial turmoil right now. I think, you know, having all our $2 \parallel$ funds in one bank, even if First Citizens is able to collateralize is probably not the best option just given 4 everything going on. And so we would, respectfully, request 5 approval of the motion.

MR. RENZI: Your Honor, if I may or, Ms. Okike, if I

THE COURT: Yes.

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may?

MR. RENZI: I also, you know, I'll just note that in 10 terms of bank accounts, we do not have an account for international entities at FCD and that's another issue that we would have. So, I know it's technical but it's something that we don't have a solution for international and we're 14 responsible for those entities also.

THE COURT: So, let me clarify then. You're saying 16 that if First Citizens Bank was collateralized and it would sign the EDA but if the arrangements with the Federal Reserve 18 | had been made and they're collateralized, you still cannot keep 19 international funds there?

MR. RENZI: Your Honor, we do not have a bank account set up at FCB for the international entity, so we would have to go the KYC process to do that, you know, and then have them agree to post collateral or a surety bond for that to work and I think that's just additional time that, you know, we're 25 concerned about. We have international accounts open at

1 Webster Bank and we would be able to effectuate that much more $2 \parallel$ quickly and it just heightens the point that Ms. Okike had just stated. I just wanted to make sure you were also aware of that.

Thank you.

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Your Honor, and one point just to add on MS. OKIKE: that, you may recall that in kind of all this turmoil, the debtors transferred money out of Signature to a Haynes Boone account. And that is international money which we are not able to move anywhere right now because we don't have an international bank account other than at Webster and Webster 12 \parallel has not been able to collateralize or secure a surety bond. And so there is an urgent need for this relief as I think we have laid out for you.

THE COURT: Can those funds be transferred into the 16 proposed money market funds?

> MS. OKIKE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. BIELSKIE: Your Honor?

MS. BIELSKIE: Thank you, Your Honor.

This is the first we're hearing about any concerns 22∥ with regards to international funds in international accounts or of the issues that Mr. Renzi just raised, so we have not had a chance to review that. But I would say to the ability to get 25 the T-Bills is still there.

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And, again, we've been told by First Citizens Bank 2 that they're moving toward -- well, we're working with them to get the account open with the Federal Reserve Bank and that $4 \parallel$ they're prepared to collateralize. And at the very least, if $5\parallel$ we can allow a few days for that process to happen and the debtor could also start working on obtaining the T-Bills directly, I think that would be, certainly, an acceptable solution for the very short term.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Renzi, you have your hand raised again?

MR. RENZI: Yes. I mean, we've sent a few e-mails in 12 regards to some of the details here to the U.S. Trustee. actually did it myself directly and I think, ultimately, my concern is just I want to make sure that we're doing everything possible to do this as quickly as possible to protect these funds. And my concern is, is just given the nature of the industry that, as Ms. Okike went through, we went through a number of banks to get to where we are. And it was cumbersome to open up new accounts, as you can imagine. You know, at the end of the day, I just want to deliver results for the company and for our system altogether and to do that quickly is important so that we can protect these assets.

So, that's all I would add, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Axelrod?

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MR. AXELROD: Thank you, Your Honor. Before I begin, $2 \parallel I$ believe this is my first appearance before Your Honor and our counsel, Genova Burns, will be filing a pro hac vice application shortly. I'd just ask that I'd be permitted to speak pending that.

> THE COURT: Welcome to New Jersey, remotely.

MR. AXELROD: Thank you very much.

I think we're in general agreement, the Committee is in general agreement with the debtors and the United States Trustee as to the importance of safeguarding these funds. don't think it's been stated but this is not an operating company and this is a large volume of cash that is expected to be a very significant source of distributions to creditors.

If surety or collateralization is not available, then -- it is available, excuse me, then our preference would be to keep the money where it is. But First Citizens is not here today to say that that's a possibility and it sounds like there's more digging to be done on that front.

We and our representatives have spoken with the debtors over the last few days about the options on the table. Based on our discussions about the ICS and money market accounts, we were able to get comfortable with those options. I suspect we could also get comfortable with purchasing treasury bills directly as well but glad to hear on the record 25 the commitment of the debtors to continue discussing these

1 options before any money does move. And that's our primary $2 \parallel \text{request}$ at this point. We don't object to the debtors having some optionality, particularly at this moment based on facts that seem to be in flux and we look forward to participating in discussions as things seem to be developing.

> That's all I have, Your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Thank you, all.

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I think it's important to adhere as closely as possible with the statutory requirements set forth in the Code in Section 345, but I recognize that flexibility is need in this situation. Most importantly, it's a task of all of us -the debtor, the Committee, the UST and the Court, to do what it can to preserve the funds for the benefit of creditors.

I'm going to give my ruling but ask that it --16 parties think it can be tweaked -- not to hesitate to raise I'm going to direct the debtor to use the debtors' their hand. 18∥ best efforts and good faith to transfer the funds to First 19 Citizens Bank once they have confirmed collateralization. And that is to be done no later than Monday -- close of business Monday. In other words, it gives two full days on top of the time that's already been undertaken to get that done.

If not, if for whatever reasons they cannot confirm $24 \parallel$ collateralization, I'm going to authorize that all the money be 25 transferred into the money market funds. I'm not comfortable

1 with the sweep -- ICS sweep. I agree and concur with the U.S. 2 Trustee concerns regarding the, essentially, the accounting for it and the monitoring of the -- all of the accounts. there's no reason not to just move all of the funds into the 5 money market accounts that are accessible.

Now, if the debtor wants to substitute for either of those alternatives, purchasing these treasuries directly, I don't think anyone can complain about that option. understand the obstacles and burdens and the time commitment in doing so. But either way, I don't want to be in a position where this goes past the close of business Monday without us doing -- taking the steps to protect the funds.

But I'm open to suggestions if anybody wants to tweak that pathway. And you can consider it and discuss it. need, I'm available tomorrow as well in a quick phone call if something has to be tweaked in order to satisfy everyone's concerns and expectations.

MS. OKIKE: Your Honor, your proposal works for the 19 debtors. I think it makes sense and, as we said, we're happy to continue working with, you know, the U.S. Trustee and the UCC on these issues.

> THE COURT: Anyone else?

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MS. BIELSKIE: Your Honor, Lauren Bielskie. appreciate Your Honor's ruling as well and we would also like the opportunity to talk with people in my office about any

1 particular tweaking as Your Honor mentioned. If we could bring 2 that to debtors' counsel's attention first.

THE COURT: Yes, technical jargon.

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MS. BIELSKIE: And if there are any issues, that we $5 \parallel$ could bring that to Your Honor as well, we would appreciate 6 that.

THE COURT: Everybody knows where to find me.

MS. BIELSKIE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else I could assist with?

MS. OKIKE: No, that's it, Your Honor. Thank you

11 very much. We appreciate you taking the time.

12 THE COURT: All right. Good luck. Take care 13 everyone.

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CERTIFICATION

I, ALYCE H. STINE, court approved transcriber, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, and to the best of my ability.

/s/ Alyce H. Stine ALYCE H. STINE

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